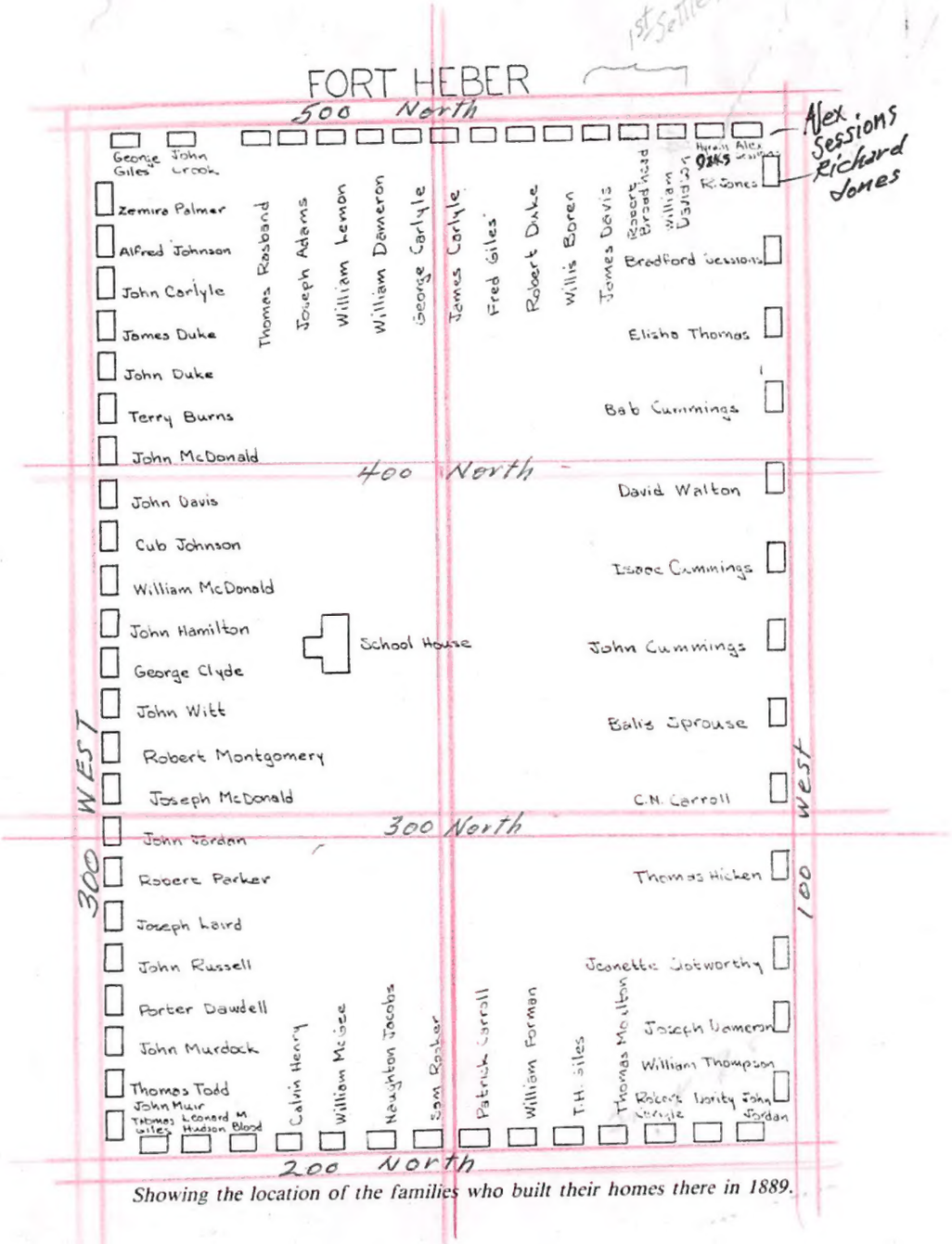


Showing the location of the families who built their homes there in 1889.

don Springs, for which it is still known.

A Fort was soon established (1859), for protection from the Indians. It was eighty rods square, lying between what is now 100 West to 400 West and 200 North to 500 North in Heber City, Utah.

Historical Note:

"Historical markers (plaques) have been placed at each corner of the original Fort, by an enterprising young Scout, to receive a merit badge."

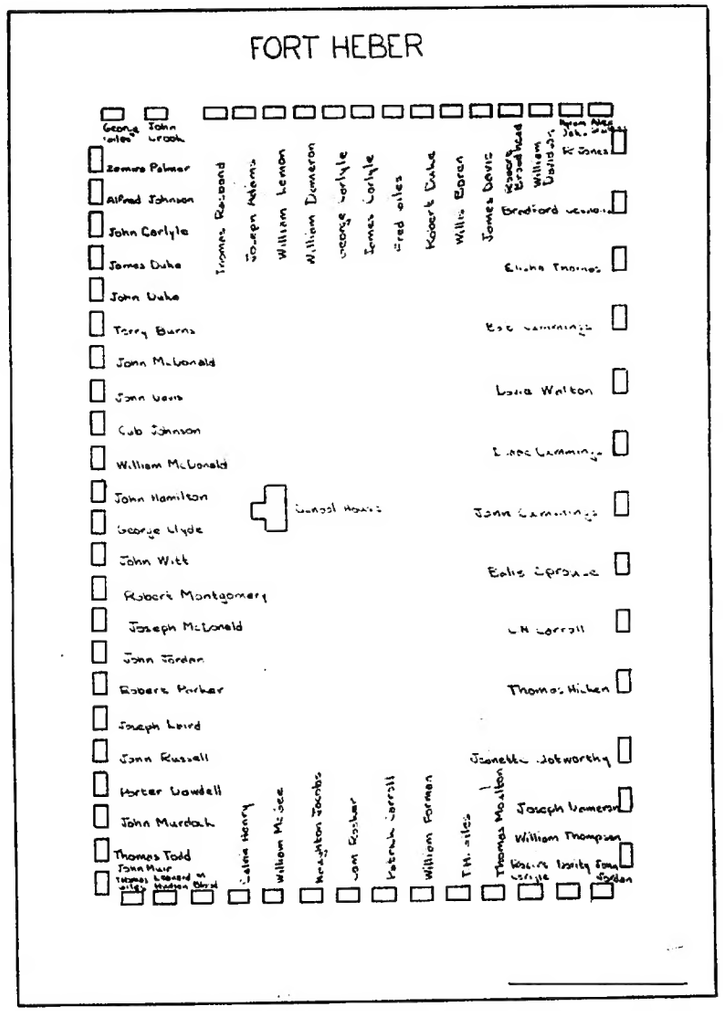
Within the area of the Fort, the company of men built their homes close together, with sufficient openings to let their stock in and out. The homes were built with cottonwood logs that were cut from the river bottoms. Dirt floors, dirt roofs, and mud packed between the logs were the order of the day. A log school house was built, inside the Fort, which was used for public gatherings. It had a fireplace in each end for warmth. The seats were made of split logs with wooden pegs for legs. Candles, made by the women, were used for light. There was also a store inside the Fort.

Historical Note:

"One of the log huts, thus described, with several bullet holes penetrating the logs, and small openings to secure the musket, was moved from the Fort area and is currently on display at the Homestead Resort in Midway, Utah."

The first winter was long and cold. By March, 1859, there had been no sign of thaw and the feed for the animals was getting low. One Sunday, they met at the home of Thomas Rasband, to fast and offer prayers for the weather to moderate and the snow to melt, so they could get feed for their cattle. It was a bitter cold day, but soon after the prayer was offered, and before they left the building, the snow began to melt and drop from the eves of the house. Their prayers had been answered. Spring had arrived.

In June, 1860, more than 200 people were living in the valley, most of them in the "North Field" area. They recognized the need for a name for the community, which had grown rapidly into a town.



Old Fort Heber showing the locations of the families who built their homes there in 1859.

The area for the fort was 80 rods square, lying between what is ow First West and Fourth West Streets and 2nd North and 5th North treets.

Within that fort area the company of men built their houses close ogether, with sufficient openings to let their stock in and out. The houses ere built with green cottonwood logs that were cut on the river bottoms.